THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

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On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work wil be paid for on delivery.

The News.

Thursday, October 5, 1854.

A CLERGYMAN'S OPINION OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The Rev. Mr. Bacon, in a sermon a short time since, in one of the Philadelphia churches, pronounced the newspaper as second only to the Bible in a representative government as a moral force. With its twenty five millions of papers issued annually, it penetrates every house and reaches every reader. If the preacher with his hundreds of hearers, has a commanding influence for good upon his congregation, moulding their morals and enlightening their understandings, how much greater must be the influence and responsibility of the press, which talks daily to its fifty or an hundred thousand readers? It is a good sign to see the preacher recognizing the importance of the secular press, and taking liberal views of its usefulness, and the purposes which it subserves in promoting the great work of civilization, and of human rights and happiness.—The following remarks from the sermon are appropriate and just:

"The newspaper, quite as much as our public schools, is in America the great creator of a nation of thinkers and debaters. The American editor aims not at the choice diction of an essayist, and pays little attention to mere abstractions and vain theories. He writes as if he would give the greatest quantity of thought in the briefest space. He excels in paragraphs, which are like the sharp shooting of riflemen; his heavy artillery he reserves for occasional editorials, but he seldom plies the cannon where a bullet will do the work. But, as a characteristic of our people, he is ever reader to lay aside his editorial matter to make room for *news*. His language possesses a clear and concise utterance. Every writer and public speaker might find a model of style in the productions of the American editor. The pulpit must first labor to effect an improvement in the character of the religious press. The religious press are far behind the secular press in breadth of views and comprehensiveness and liberality of action, and, he might venture to say, in religion itself. They take most of their news from the daily press, and even their reports of religious meetings—while it is not unfrequent for them to turn around and charge the reporters with irreligion. The religious press is too often narrow minded—it does not seem to understand its true policy and duties; and the violence and animosity that pervade its columns are even worse than that of political editors on the eve of an election."

☞Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, have sent us their illustrated catalogue of medical, surgical and scientific publications; all of which, we are informed, are to be had of all booksellers throughout the U. States. It is filled with frightful "picters"—frightful to us, but interesting enough, no doubt, to the "medicine men." We would gently insinuate to Messrs. L. & B. that the News is an excellent advertising medium through which to become acquainted with the people of Western Carolina.

INOCULATION FOR CHOLERA.

Inoculation with "Caustic Issue," now creating so much excitement and wonder among the Medical savans of Europe and the United States, from the simplicity of its character, was not discovered by a distinguished Berlin physician, as has been reported, but by an American physician of great eminence. It was sent by him to the leading minds of this country and Europe, as far back as 1847, and is gradually being tried as a successful and practical experiment since then. It is now making its way into the Prussian and Russian armies, and ere long will be introduced in Austria, France and England. It will extend itself rapidly over the world as the opposite of vaccination, entirely neutralizing another pestilence. It is noticed by physicians as a singular fact, that small pox precedes and succeeds the Asiatic Cholera. The late Russian Minister, Bodisco, introduced it to the notice of the Emperor of Russia, a year prior to his demise. As a successful experiment, it now shows itself in practical illustrations of its preventive power, in isolated instances over this country, and will no doubt hereafter become a fixed fact. The discoverer receives as a reward, so noticed by European presses, Diplomas from each of the Universities, together with jewels taken from the Crown of each Monarch. The prizes through all Europe offered since 1819, for an "absolute and reliable preventive" of this pestilence, amount to $148,000.

☞The Spanish full blooded bull Don Giovanni, whose sire acquired immortal renown by killing a tiger a year or two since, in the Plaza delos Toros, Madrid, is now in New York, and is offered by his owner to take the field against all the trotting horses in the United States for a wager of one thousand dollars. This bull is said to have trotted a mile in harness in 2.40, and to make even better time than that under the saddle.

NEVER DESPISE YOUR BUSINESS.

"No man of sense," it has been observed, "despises his bread and butter." It is only the weak who are ashamed of laboring for a livelihood, or affect to scorn the branch of business which they especially pursue. The first duty which every man owes to himself, to his family, and to his fellow-citizens, is not to become a burden pecuniarily to society.—That commonwealth also is the most flourishing in which the proportion of drones is the fewest; indeed, the idea of a perfect State involves the necessity of every member of it being a producer. Hence it is that work is always honorable. Still, the greatest repugnance to a business which we find by experience to be wholly uncongenial to our taste and unsuited to the habits of the mind, may be legitimately entertained. And it is a principle of our nature that a man should desire and seek such employment as he is conscious he can discharge with the greatest pleasure to himself and usefulness to his family. And to accomplish this, a change of occupation is not condemned. It is to those who affect to despise labor in itself considered, that our remarks are especially applicable. The most ordinary handicraft employment is as worthy, if exercised honestly, as the professions of law and medicine. Each citizen should follow that avocation for which he believes himself best suited, and desire no change except with that end in view. A bad lawyer is truly less respectable than a good mechanic; and an able doctor is no more meritorious than an honest laborer. To do one's duty in the walk where one can be most efficient, is to be honorable; to neglect it, or to seek some other walk without satisfactory reason, is to become really disgraced.

Yet there are thousands of men who are at heart ashamed of their business. Are they retail venders? they scorn to continue to make money in their old way, and long to embark in the wholesale line. Are they jobbers, they think that if they could only be skippers their glory would culminate. Are they mechanics? they regret they are not lawyers. Are they farmers? they desire to be in business in the town. Such persons, in their hearts, worship absurd distinctions inherited from the social life of England, and regard the physician, the politician, or the banker, as really greater men than common human clay. These are what Thackeray designates by the term "snobs;" men of pretence and weak folly, men who despise their own bread and butter. The wise man, on the contrary, seeks independence by steadily attending to that pursuit for which he finds himself best qualified, whether it be his original trade, or some other more suited to his taste or abilities, well aware that independence, honestly acquired, is his best claim to esteem. It is the very young man or lad that is generally the victim of this weakness. Tens of thousands have been shipwrecked in life from having chosen a pursuit above and beyond their abilities, and unsuitable to them, being tempted thereto by false notions of the vulgarity of a trade, and the superior dignity of commerce or a profession.

☞A head of lettuce, solid as a cabbage head, two feet in diameter, was lately sent to a California editor, just to show what it grew to in that soil.

A Heavy Debt.—The Ledger says that Philadelphia is fast verging on to a municipal debt of twenty millions, besides the full proportion of a State debt of forty millions.

☞In Savannah lately the last blood kin of Geo. Whitfield, the eminent divine, who came out with Oglethorpe, "was followed from a garret to the grave."

Noble Sacrifice. The London Punch says: "We know a benevolent old lady, who ever since she has been told of the great scarcity of paper, has discontinued wearing curl-papers."

From New York.

New York, Seprember 13.

The liquor statistics form the most surprising portion of the semi-annual report of the Chief police and extinguish all surprise at the prevailing crime of our city. The report states that there are 6,895 public taverns and groggeries kept in New York, (and to this number the Tribune says should bo added 2,000 to 3,000 kept in houses of prostitution and not recorded;) that 2,987, or nearly half, are unlicensed, and that more than 2,000 are habitually constantly opened on the sabbath. In one ward 225 and in another 324, are in full operation, and not a single license have been granted for either ward. In one ward 353, in anothea 235, another 375, another 304. and in the fourth ward five hundred rum-shops are open on Sunday—and in this ward only eleven out of 511 even pretend to close up on that day. Yet during the six months there were but one hundred and seven arrests for selling liquor without a license.

Gen. Cass says the more the Nebraska bill is stirred, the better and brighter it will appear.

Heart History.

BY ROBERT JOSSELYN.

Once upon a time a maiden
Sat beneath a hawthorn tree,
And her lover, close beside her,
Murmured vows of constancy,
Fairer, sweeter than the blossom,
Hanging over her, was she;
And her heart, within her bosom,
Throbbed and glowed tumultuously.

Both were young and fond and foolish,
Neither rich, the story goes,
Ma was proud and pa was mulish,
Great their love and great their woes.
So they kissed, and wept and petted,
Swearing to be ever true,
Died the maiden broken-hearted?
Was the lover faithful, too?

Pshaw! she wed a wealthy banker,
(Slander whispered she was sold,)
And no city dames out rank her,
With her pockets full of gold;
Queen at every ball and party,
Decked with lace and jewels rare,
Looking very fresh and hearty,
Reigns the *victim of despair*.

He—confound the lucky fellow—
Took a widow twice his years,
Fat and forty, ripe and and mellow,
With a brace of "little dears;"
Big plantation, servants plenty,
Splendid mansion, pomp and ease,
Cured the boyish love of twenty,
That *incurable* disease.

Learn from this ye doating lovers,
In your anguish, not to break
Anything of greater value,
Than the promises you make.
Hearts were made to put in motion
Blood that otherwise would cool,
Pleasure, profit and promotion,
Graduate at Cupid's school.

Volcanoes--their Causes.

The general theory embraced by some leading men of science, (says the Scientific American,) in reference to the cause of volcanoes, is, that they are the smoke-pipes of the great fire in the interior of this earth. They believe that we live on the top of a huge white-hot cauldron, and that volcanoes in different parts of the world are merely vents of this internal fire. The following are the views of Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, on the subject, embraced in a lecture recently delivered in New York city.

"The internal heat of the earth is proved by direct experiments. A gentleman is still living in Paris, who first called the attention of geologists and philosophers to this subject. He was one of the scientific men who accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, when he went on that expedition—for Napoleon took with him not only the weapons of war, but he took a much more important cohort—that is, men of science, and art, and literature, able to explore and examine all the antiquities of that most important and venerable country. A great literary work resulted from this expedition, which proved to the world that the interior of the earth was in a heated state, bringing together facts already known, in regard to mines and springs. This general principle announced, has been followed up repeatedly by deep bornngs, called artesian wells. The very deep well in Paris had been worked upon for seven years, without reaching water, when Arago came forward, and gave the Government assurance that if they would continue the work and go through the beds of chalk, they would, in all probability, find water. They continued their work till they got through the chalk, when the water rose up in a great volume of twelve feet. This water still flows there, and doubtless will continue to flow till the end of time. This water was, likewise, found to be very hot. Many other artesian wells have been made all over Europe, for various purposes, and the uniform result has been, that we find the earth increasing in heat the lower we go down. Add to this the testimony of those who work in very deep mines, and we ascertain the fact that the rate of heat increases about one degree for every fifty feet of descent; so that if we were to go down two miles, we should find boiling water, and at ten miles we might reasonably expect to find ignited rocks. Is all, then, beneath us on fire? I am not prepared to say, with some, that this is the case, although there is strong evidence to justify such a theory. Witness the Geysers of Iceland, where hot waters are gushing up from the earth age after age and century after century. The result of all observation on springs goes to show that they are thermal—that is, of a higher temperature. The Azores present a very important fact in example. The hot springs of Lucca, in the appenine Mountains, are large spouting springs, of a high temperature, so copious that they may be relied upon for hot baths all the year round. Another case is the hot springs of Bath, in England. These are the more remarkable, as there are no volcanoes in the British Islands. We know that, from the time of the Romans, these waters have never ceased to gush up in vast abundance.

"The hot shrings of the Rockey Mountains are also very important, and the great Salt Lake in Virginia, is very hot. Taking the artesian wells and the themal, we have from these sources the best evidence of the heated temperature of the internal portion of the earth, and this placed beyond all question, by the great volcanoes in the world. And here we have decisive evidence that the heat which will melt the solid rock is not connected with any external cause; for among the cold, icy mountains, there are volcanoes bursting up to the height of 12,000 feet.

"In Spain and South America we find great volcanoes bursting out. The fact is, the world is on fire. It was kindled at the time of its creation, and has been burning ever since."

Dr. Antisel, of New York, recently delivered a lecture, in which the same views are developed; as he embraces the electrical theory, he certainly militates against the nebular theory. Both agree as to the internal heat; namely, that we live on the top of a furnace.

Killing the Buffalo.—No animals require so much killing as buffaloes. Unless shot through the lungs or spine, they invariably escape; and, even when thus mortally wounded, or struck through the very heart, they will frequently run a considerable distance before falling to the ground, particularly if they see the hunter after the wound is given. If, however, he keeps himself concealed after firing, the animal will remain still, if it does not immediately fall. It is a most painful sight to witness the dying struggles of the huge beast. The buffalo invariably evinces the greatest repugnance to lie down when mortally wounded, apparently conscious that when once touching mother earth, there is no hope left him. A bull, shot through the heart or lungs, with blood streaming from his mouth, and protruding tongue, his eyes rolling, bloodshot, and glazed with death, braces himself on his legs, swaying from side to side, stamps impatiently at his growing weakness, or lifts his rugged and matted head, and helplessly bellows out his conscious impotence. To the last, however, he endeavors to stand upright, and plants his limbs further apart, but to no purpose. As the body rolls like a ship at sea, his head slowly turns from side to side, looking about, as it were, for the unseen and treacherous enemy who has brought him, the lord of the plains, to such a pass. Gouts of purple blood spirt from his mouth and nostrils, and gradually the failing limbs refuse longer to support the ponderous carcass; more heavily rolls the body from side to side, until suddenly, for a brief instant, it becomo rigid and still; a convulsive tremor seizes it, and, with a low, sobbing gasp, the huge animal falls over on his side, the limbs extended stark and stiff, and the mountain of flesh without life or motion.

Notwithstanding the great and wanton destruction of the buffalo, many years must elapse before this lordly animal becomes extinct. In spite of their numerous enemies, they still exist in countless numbers, and, could any steps be taken to protect them, as is done in respect of other game, they would ever remain the life and ornament of the boundless prairies, and afford ample and never failing provision to the travellers over these otherwise desert plains.—*Buxton's "Mexico and Rocky Mountains."*

Clergymen.—Some people talk a great deal about ministers, and the cost of keeping them, paying their house-rents, table expenses and the other expenses of salary. Did such croakers ever think that it costs thirty-five million dollars to pay the salaries of American lawyers; that twelve millions of dollars are paid out annually to keep our criminals, and ten millions of dollars to keep the dogs in the midst of us alive, while only six millions of dollars are spent annually to keep six thousand preachers in the United States? These are facts, and statistics will show them to be facts. No one thing exerts such a mighty influence in keeping this mighty Republic from falling to pieces as the Bible and its ministers.

Honey a Cure for gravel.—A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel—twice in serious danger. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted that remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea. am now more than three score and ten, and have not for the last 27 years had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintances, and have never known it to fail.—*Boston paper.*

A Fine Man—with a Qualification.—Judge W——, who has been for many years a worthy occupant of the federal bench in Michigan, fell into conversation a few days since in a barber's shop with a plain, substantial looking and rather aged stranger, from the neighborhood of Tecumseh. The Judge being formerly well acquainted in the vicinity, took occasion to ask after certain of its citizens.

"You know Mr. B——, do you?" said the Judge.

"Very well," was the reply.

"He is well, is he?"

"Quite well," was the reply.

Judge W—— then remarked, "Mr. B—— is a very fine man."

"Y-e-s," said the old farmer rather cautiously, "a very fine man for a lawyer—*you know we don't expect a great deal of them.*"

An exchange says the following story was told by a reformed inebriate, as an apology for much of the folly of drunkards:

A mouse ranging about a brewery, happening to fall into a vat of beer, was in imminent danger of drowning, and applied to a cat to help him out. The cat replied—

"It is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you."

The mouse piteously replied, "That fate would be better than to be drowned in beer."

The cat lifted him out, but the fume of the beer caused puss to sneeze, and the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called upon the mouse to come out—

"You, sir, did you not promise that I should eat you?"

"Ah!" replied the mouse, "but you know I was in liquor at the time!"

The bread of repentance we eat, is often made of the wild oats we sow in our youth.

A Spinal Speech.

Mr. Charles Sumner, in a recent speech, before the Massachusetts Freesoil Convention, burst forth in the following brilliant parody on the celebrated "action sentence" of Demosthenes:

"Freedom and slavery are at length face to face. To triumph, three things are necessary. The first is *backbone*, the second is BACKBONE, and the third is BACKBONE."

How the force is to be applied to a political contest, we leave it for those who have studied the intimate connection between mind and matter to determine. We have heard the expression "putting the shoulder to the wheel" as a metaphor for using great effort to accomplish an object; but we submit that we are at a loss to know how the spine, even metaphorically, can be called into requisition for that purpose. They have already used, but with less effect, the jawbone, rendered memorable by the success of Samson in his fight with the Philistines. We would respectfully suggest a *shinbone* as a more appropriate implement in a contest in which negroes are involved.

There is an analogy to be found in history to this skeleton mode of maintaining *freedom*, but which, unfortunately for the precedent, does not specify the particular part of the human anatomy that should be used for the purpose. We refer to the famous Barebones parliament of Cromwell's time. There is, indeed, a striking similarity between the snivelling, hypocritical cant of the Hezekiahs and Zerubabels of the Roundhead parliament and the mawkish and whining philanthropy of the present day. It may be that Mr. Sumner and his confederates derive their feelings and modes of expression from their quaint old puritan ancestors.

We think it but fair, however, that as a new and efficient weapon is to be introduced into this sectional warfare, we should be apprised of the mode in which it is to be applied. Whether we are to share the fate of Taffy in the nursery rhyme, and be beaten on the head by these osseous weapons, or whether by the the Voltaic character of the spinal column, we are to be the victims of some mysterious galvanic action as yet unknown but to the learned philosophers of New England. We at least congratulate the friends of the Constitution that these enemies of their country are so reduced and decomposed as to have no dependence left them for defence but a bone.—*Washington Sentinel.*

Incident at the Battle of Buena Vista.

The funeral oration pronounced at Salem, Massachusetts, by Hon. C. W. Upham, contains an account of the celebrated flag of truce which, during the battle of Buena Vista, was sent from Santa Anna to Gen. Taylor. The account was derived from the lips of the late President and is as follows:

As this incident of the battle may possibly, if the secret history of the war is ever fully revealed, be found to shed light upon it, I will here record the facts related to me by General Taylor himself. During the height of the conflict, a flag was seen approaching. The emergencies of the day had so stripped him of his staff, that having no one to send, he went himself to meet it. As the young officer who bore it could not speak English, nor he Spanish, the conference took place in French. The communication was this: "General Santa Anna desires to know what Gen. Taylor wants?" Feeling somewhat indignant that a message so apparently impertinent should have been sent at such a moment, and regarding it as perhaps a device merely to gain time, or some other illegitimate advantage, or at best, as a species of trifling, he gave an answer dictated by the feelings of the moment—"What Gen. Taylor WANTS is Gen. Santa Anna's army."

Here the conference closed, and the Mexican officer withdrew. Upon a moment's reflection, he regretted that he had given an answer, so undiplomatic, and having so much the air of a rapartee. He called to mind the fact that his government had advised him that they had favored the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, from a belief that he was disposed to promote, and might have influence enough with his countrymen to effect a termination of the war, and it occured to him really designed to open the way for negotiation, and perhaps, a pacification—an object ever near to his heart. He rode over the field in search of General Wool, and made known the circumstances to him, and suggested, if not too great a personal exposure, the expediency of his carrying a flag to the Mexican line to ask an explanation of the message.

To send an officer of rank, character and position, would remove the indignity, if it should be so regarded, of his blunt and summary answer. Gen. Wool readily and gallantly undertook the service, and rode forth to execute it, but the fire of the Mexican batteries could not again be stopped, and no further parley took place. The next morning, when Col. Bliss was sent with a flag to the Mexican head-quarters, he was requested to ascertain what had been intended by the message of the previous day, but he found the state of things such as to render it vain to enter upon the subject. The import of the message remains unriddled to this day. Santa Anna can undoubtedly solve the enigma.

Miss Jennie Beard, a beautiful and highly respectable young lady of Bristol, Wayne county, Ohio, hung herself to a cherry tree. with a chain, on the 9th inst. She was disappointed in a love affair.

Good Pay.—Lamartine has just completed a history of Turkey, which he sold to one of the Paris papers for $20,000! Who says French authors are not properly paid for their works?

Miss Prim recently refused to wear a watch in her bosom, because it had hands on it.

A Queer Character.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Huntsville, Alabama, introduces to the public a queer character residing in that neighborhood:

"The vicinity of Huntsville, although rich in many more important things, is especially rich in odd characters, and one of my particular favorites of this genus is old John Evans, who must now make his bow to the public. He was born a vagabond, bred an overseer, and leads the life of a wayward and wandering hunter and fisherman. He is a middle aged man, lank and brawny, amiable to the last degree, and a natural naturalist.—It is said that he has made and been worth his fifty thousand dollars, but he sold himself to the Mephistophiles of Monongahela, and now lives in a log cabin on the banks of the Tennessee, the poorest and most independent man in his country. He has been a close observer of the creatures with which he chiefly spends his time, and his conversations upon their habits are always interesting. I give you a few items that I remember. He had killed a rattlesnake that measured six feet in length, in whose stomach was found, nearly in a perfect state, a young fox, and he has seen a water moccasin snake seize a small fish and hold it above the surface of the water, as if conscious of the fact that this was the quickest way to deprive it of life; and he also asserted, what seemed to me incredible, that the eyes of the common buzzard, after being pricked to blindness by a sharp knife, possessed the power of completely recovering themselves in the course of fifteen minutes, provided the head of the bird were placed under its wing during the time. In regard to this last assertion I proclaim myself quite skeptical, and yet John Evans will declare upon oath that he tried the experiment on five different birds with complete success, and I may add that one of the most intelligent and honorable gentlemen in Huntsville testifies to the truthfulness of Evans' strange story. From time immemorial old women have declared the down under a buzzard's wing to be good for sore eyes, and if the marvellous story cannot be traced to this medicinal one, then must we see in the latter a proof of the former.

But as John Evans' explorations in natural history are usually more amusing than useful, so are his hunting expeditions more frequent than profitable. He objects not to trapping an occasional beaver for the sake of the novelty, or to killing a deer, a few turkeys, or a score of ducks for the market; but he is a far happier man when he is lying in wait for the varmints of the country, as he calls them, such as the fox and the coon, the hedge hog and the skunk, the mink and the corn stealing crow. And in more than the figurative sense is our vagabond hunter a marked man, for the first glance at his countenance never fails to convince the stranger that he carries a double face, since the right side has been blackened with bruises and rendered almost fleshless by the continual kickings of his rusty old gun, which he declares shoots to perfection when about half filled with powder and shot. So industrious is he withal, that he has been known to spend an entire day in wading a muddy pond for a few ducks, and devoting a whole night to revenging himself upon some unfortunate dog that may have chanced to annoy him on a quiet road which he is wont to travel. In spite of all this, however, he has a lazy look and a languid air, and yet the most unaccountable of all his eccentric and contradictory traits is an overweening passion for wild horses. He dotes upon them, spends all his spare cash for good specimens, and the more vicious they are the better, and whether drunk or sober he is a superior horseman. Indeed, so many have been his narrow escapes from being killed, that he is known the country round as "the man who never lets go;" and the last two stories related of him, by way of proving his chief characteristic are as follows:

On one occasion, while journeying to a neighboring town, he chanced to kill a rattlesnake, and, desiring to preserve its oil for the cure of rheumatism, he cut off the serpent's head and deposited the body for safe keeping under a bush until his return home. He was riding at the time a very wild but partially blind horse, and when the moment arrived for picking up his plunder, he seized the snake in his left hand, and holding it aloft, continued his journey. The horse became frightened, and with a loud snort started to run away. The tail of the snake occasionally touched his flank and increased his fear; he became unmanageable and flew like the wind, until the people of Huntsville were alarmed by the sudden appearance in their midst of the steed and rider, around whose head the snake was flapping at a terrible rate, and whose only exclamation was a grunt of defiance, while the reptile was perfectly secure in his convulsive grasp. On another occasion our friend John promised an acquaintance a mess of pickerel, (here erroneously called salmon,) and started upon a fishing expedition. He was successful, got drunk, and, mounting his horse, started for home.—On his way thither he rolled from his saddle, caught his foot in the stirrup, and in this manner, by the gentle and sagacious horse, was dragged along the road, holding on like grim death to his string of fish, and muttering to himself, "this is a devillish rough road, any how." As fortune would have it the very man for whom the fish were intended happened to meet the fisherman in his unhappy plight, and rushing to his assistance, asked him if he was hurt; whereupon John Evans exclaimed, "I told you so, Billy, by gum; I've caught the biggest salmon you ever did see." Many a black bottle has our hero emptied since that time, and many times has he been thought a dying man; but he is still holding on to life, and is still pointed at as "the man who never lets go."

Sour Krout.—A late writer, in speaking of sour krout, says, "it is the connecting link between damaged cabbage and pickled manure."

Winter carries off more single girls than a frightful epidemic.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October, 5, 1854.

☞The Rt. Rev. Dr. ATKINSON, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, is expected to preach in the Episcopal Church in this place on Sunday next, the 8th instant.

DEATH OF GEO. W. BAXTER, ESQ.

We regret to hear of the death of George W. Baxter, Esq., who died at his residence in Rutherfordton on Saturday night last, after an illness of ten days.

SUICIDE.

Green Moore, a respectable citizen of Haywood county, committed suicide one night last week by hanging himself, in Battle's stable in Waynesville. When discovered, about daylight next morning, life was extinct. The cause, as assigned by himself in a letter found on his person and directed to his wife, was domestic unhappiness.

THE "STAR IN THE EAST" AND MR. CLINGMAN.

It is worthy of remark that the Whig party—especially at the North—since its power began to decline, has coalesced and made common cause with every pestilent *ism* which has infested the land.

At the North they are better Abolitionists than the very originator of Abolitionism himself. They are better Maine liquor law men than Neal Dow—better Know Nothings than the corrupt scamp who first originated that unscrupulous and proscriptive association.

They fight under any banner which will enable them to slip into power. Here in N. Carolina we find the special organ of the party the mouth-piece and defender of the Know Nothings, and very recently we find the forces of the Maine law men attempted to be united to the Federalists and Know Knothings, as represented by the Raleigh Register.

This attempt is disclosed to us in a late number of the "Star in the East," a paper with a very luminous title, but a wretchedly dull and dirty looking sheet—which professes to be devoted exclusively to the Temperance cause. In a late number of this brilliant luminary it takes occasion to give the aid and comfort of its Maine law forces to the Know Nothing band of the Register, and joins that sheet in assailing Mr. Clingman.

The "Star in the East" calls itself neutral in politics, yet the attack to which we allude, on our distinguished Representative, far surpasses in bitterness, falsehood and venom anything which we have met in the authorised vehicles of federal slang. This attack shows that the discordant elements which make up the Whig party North, are rapidly combining here. The coalition between Know Nothingism, Whiggery and Maine law-ism, is already complete in North Carolina. A slight dash more of Abolitionism will make the Whig party in this State and Massachusetts or Vermont identical in principle and doctrine.

Mr. Clingman has for years past been assailed by these fanatics at the North. Can we wonder that as his opponents in this State draw nearer to their Northern brethren in sentiment that they should redouble the fury and venom of their attacks? He is obnoxious to the abolitionists of the North, and to all other fanatics who seek, under the garb of philanthropy or morality or an affectation of extraordinary patriotism, to compass the pernicious purposes they cannot hope to accomplish if they proceed plainly and without disguise towards their end. That he should be hated by the sympathisers with these Northern madmen—such as the Register and its new Maine law ally, the "Star in the East"—is only the result of natural sympathy which seems to exist between them.

As to the Star in the East knowing anything about the vote in this District for Governor, that is simply ridiculous. We have, and we think successfully, shown the error into which some of our respectable Democratic brethren have fallen upon this point. To correct the errors of this new luminary in the East, which has just begun to shed its beneficent rays upon the dark world of politics, is a task we cannot now undertake.

Judging from the tone of the article which we have commented upon, we should say that the Editor of the Star has hardly shaken the dust of New England off his feet. His attacks on Mr. Clingman, like those of other Abolitionists, was therefore to be expected, and it is only surprising that the masked battery from which he has been professing to fight King Alcohol should not sooner have been detected and exposed as it deserves.

In the meantime, we wish those of our Democratic cotemporaries who have, as we think very unjustly, assailed Mr. Clingman since the election, great joy of the new Maine law recruit who has fallen into their ranks.

RETIRED.—R. K. Bryan, Esq. has retired from the Editorial chair of the "North Carolinian." His successor is W. J. Yates, Esq., who, we doubt not, will fully sustain the high character of the Carolinian.

☞On the 28th there were 14 deaths by Yellow Fever in Charleston.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We have not desired a controversy with regard to the election of Senators next winter, nor have we alluded to it, when we have spoken of it at all, with any view of promoting discord or creating jealousies. We know that our readers feel a lively interest in this matter, and while we have desired to see justice done to the man whom they prefer above all others, we have refrained from any remarks which could be construed into a desire to forestall public opinion, or disparage the claims of other distinguished men. The Whig papers, with a bitterness characteristic only of themselves, have snatched up every paragraph which they could lay hold of, which was at all calculated to injure Mr. Clingman, and have paraded such precious morsels before their readers with the greatest delight. The Raleigh Register speaks of him as the "*traitor*," and uses sundry other kindred epithets, which go only to show the depths of depravity and recklessness to which a man may attain by a persistent perseverance in a course of blackguardism and political bigotry.

Several of the Whig papers having copied a paragraph some days since, from the Fayetteville Carolinian, wherein the Editor favored the election of "old line Democrats" to the Senate, we commend to their careful consideration the following article from the same highly respectable journal. They will discover how their poison works. This extract is from the Carolinian of the 23d ult:

"A writer in the Asheville News, dating from Wayne county, on the subject of Mr. Clingman's influence in the late elections and his claims for the Senatorship, closes his communication by saying, "The choice all through the eastern and northeastern portion of the State seems to be Clingman." After all, the ardent wishes of our whig friends that Clingman may *not* be the man, stands some chance of being disappointed. The fact is that the whig journals, with their usual want of tact, are doing more to secure Clingman's election than all other influences combined.—They express their objections rather too strongly and frequently, to have any other effect than that of making Mr. C. stronger with a portion of the democrats. Mr. Clingman is known not to be our first choice as one of the Senators. Nevertheless, if he is to be eternally villified and persecuted by the whig press, the law of compensation will operate in his favor."

The Raleigh Metropolitan, of the 23d, in alluding to the attacks of the Wilmington Journal upon Mr. Clingman, says:

"With the best feelings in the world for our Democratic cotemporaries upon the Cape Fear, we warn them against any attempt at dictation to the party, upon the subject of the Senatorships, or any thing else. It will inevitably lead to the defeat of all our friends in that quarter. We speak advisedly when we repeat there is need of some exhibition of modesty in their counsels. The Wilmington District, we believe, contributed very little, this time, to the success of the party, and already they have at least two candidates for the Senate, and are we think, showing very little gratitude to Mr. Clingman, who, whether "a good and true Democrat" or not, according to the River standard, has contributed no little to th ascendency of our party, and ought to be treated with courtesy, at least, by those who have been rather laggard than otherwise in the same good cause. The Cape Fear Democracy have already been complimented—with a seat in the Cabinet, a consulate to Paris, all the Clerkships given this State at Washington City; the Judgeship, and a variety of other small favours—for which, they should be thankful.

HEALTH OF KNOXVILLE.

The Knoxville Register of the 27th ultimo informs us that the Cholera is rapidly disappearing from that city, and confidently predicts the perfect restoration of the health of the place in a few days. Since the epidemic broke out sixty persons have died in the city and twenty in the vicinity. The Register says:—"Since Friday morning last, when we issued an extra, which will be found on the outside of this day's paper, there have been only two deaths. We hear that there was a new case on Monday night. It will be seen from our article on the outside, these two are all the deaths that have occurred in the last six days. We feel safe in saying that the health of Knoxville is nearly restored. The late change in the weather has operated favorably, and if our citizens will be careful in their diet, the disease will speedily disappear.

Business of all kinds is being resumed and prosecuted the same as before the cholera appeared.

DON'T READ THIS.—The Raleigh Standard of 16th September takes off master "Peter," the junior editor of the Fayetteville Observer, after the following fashion. It is so excruciatingly severe, that we hope no body will read it:

"The last Fayetteville Observer contains a brief but intensely mean and lying article about the Editor of this paper. It was written by the Junior, Master Peter, as the Senior Mr. Hale was absent on a visit to the North. We admonish this young gentleman to restrain his bile; or if he will get into a pet, to exhaust his indignation in shooting at frogs or tomtits in the marshes of Cape Fear. He owes the respectable position he occupies entirely to accident. The Senior Mr. Hale deserves credit for his abilities and for his success in the world; but if Peter had been left to himself it is doubtful if he would now be able to write his name."

Advices from China state that owing to the unsettled condition of affairs trade was completely stagnant. The threatened attack on Canton was still held in abeyance.

STATE BONDS.

The Public Treasurer of the State advertises for sale, $130,000 bonds running 30 years, issued by the State for the construction of the North Carolina Road; to the payment of which the faith of the State is pledged, and, in addition thereto, all the stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock.

He also advertises for proposals for the purchase of $152,000 in bonds, running ten years, issued by the same authority, for the construction of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, and the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers.

The bonds are to bear date the first day of July, 1854, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent per annum, payable the first days of January and July, in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York; unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 20th of October.

SAVANNAH.

The interments on Monday 25th ult., were 11, of which 7 were of Yellow Fever. The Georgian of the 27th says:

"The foregoing is the most favorable exhibit for the health of the city, that has been made since the 29th of August. Indeed there have been less than 11 interments on no day, since August 21st, which was prior to the commencement of the publication of daily reports. But notwithstanding the improvement, we need hardly say that it would be great folly for any of our absent friends yet to return."

☞The news from Europe is of the "same old sort." The Allies are just getting good ready to blow Nicholas into Kingdom-come, but are not *quite* ready yet to let off the train. "If you are coming, why don't you come along!" It was reported that the Baltic fleet was to return to England, and that Sir Charles Napier would resign his command.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The Newbern "Atlantic" has been sold to Mr. J. H. Muse, the name changed to Newbern Journal, and the politics from Federal to Democratic. Where darkness has long reigned light shall spring forth. Prosperity attend you, brother Muse.

☞The yellow fever has assumed very great severity in Galveston, Texas, and is carrying off a large number of victims in proportion to the population.

☞We learn from the Nashville papers that Dr. James C. Patterson, late postmaster at McWhirtersville, Tenn., was sentenced at the late term of the United States Court in that city, to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary for robbing the mail.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The Democrats have carried Arkansas by an overwhelming majority. Messrs. Rusk and Greenwood (Democrats) are elected to Congress, and the legislature stands on joint ballot—democrats 75, whigs 25.

☞A great national cattle show is to be held under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Society, (of which the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder is the president,) to take place at Springfield, Ohio, on the 25th of October, and continue three days. It will, of course, be one of the greatest exhibitions of the kind ever witnessed in this country. The large amount of $6,000, in the shape of premiums for the best cattle, &c., is offered, and the competitors will not be few. It bids fair to be a great mass meeting of farmers, and others interested, from every State of the Union, drawing people together after the fashion of a western barbecue.

☞Hon. F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina, is out in favor of electing presidential electors in that State by the people.

TREASURY WARRANTS entered on the books of the Treasury Department, September 19, 1854:

For the redemption of stocks,	$1,173 37
For paying Treasury debts,	52,555 00
For the customs,	6,510 00
For covering into the Treasury—	
From lands,	35,612, 93
From customs,	21,600 25
From miscellaneous sources,	175 25
For the War Department,	73,886 72
For the Navy Department,	73,007 10
For repayment in the Navy Department,	386 27
For the Interior Department,	100 00

AN OBESE CURIOSITY.—The St. Louis papers say there is now on exhibition in that city a German baby, only three years and two months old, that weighs one hundred and thirty-five pounds! He must be a great curiosity. His mother only weighs eighty pounds, and his father less than one hundred and fifty,

GREAT STORM AT GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, September 22

A great storm has prevailed here for three days past, doing immense damage. The waves sweep entirely across Galvaston Island, carrying off a great deal of property.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Though the rumors are contradictory respecting the arrival of the treaty, it cannot be doubted that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands is an object ardently desired in some quarters, and that the act of annexation is nearly matured. On this subject the Albany Evening Journal, New York, speaks in a manner which leads to the conclusion that it possesses some reliable information respecting the terms of the contract. It says that the islands are to be at once admitted into the Union, *not as a Territory, but as a State*—with full State sovereign powers. In consideration of this surrender of their national sovereignty, the United States, besides agreeing to respect all existing charters, land titles, &c., are to pay some three or four hundred thousand dollars annually as life annuities to such persons as the sovereign authorities shall designate. It is believed that the number who will be declared entitled to share in this annuity will not exceed thirty individuals, the King, his two sons, and the members of the House of Nobles, all of whom are now rich, and constitute the great landholders of the kingdom. Their ages will average about forty years; and the sum to be paid to each will cease to be a debt upon the United States Government at their death.

Besides the sovereignity of the islands, all the Government property—including buildings, claims upon foreign Governments, &c.—will, it is understood, be transferred to the United States Government by this treaty.—The value of these buildings alone are said to exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the claims upon the French and British Governments to about five hundred thousand dollars more; making an aggregate of two millions of dollars.

These terms, although not extravagant, are sufficiently liberal. The islands would prove important acquisitions to the United States, commercially and politically. Our rapidly growing commerce in the Pacific require them, as places of trade and shelter. Their products are exactly what our ships require: and in the event of a war with any commercial nation, their possession would be invaluable. Nor will all the benefits of this acquisition be upon our side. The islands themselves will at once feel the impulse of new life, and become, ultimately, as rich as they are now salubrious.

FOR THE NEWS.

'Arrogance' Noticed.

MR. EDITOR—Much to my mortification, I found a piece in the Carolina Intelligencer bearing my name three times, in a bitter assault upon Methodist usage against me. Fearing it might cause me the loss of the friendship of my Asheville friends, I beg through your columns to assure them that I knew nothing of its appearing until I saw it copied in the above paper from its original source, the Hendersonville paper. Why the Intelligencer did copy, I have written on to know, but suppose he copied knowing I do not see the Carolina Baptist, and perhaps he copied to keep me posted up with the times. I can assure all concerned that I do not hire any party to wage war for me, or to fight my battles. When my Methodist friends are tired of the peace which has existed between us for twenty six years in Asheville, I hope they will make their stipulations for war in a manly manner, and come face to face in our own town papers, and not go to a distance with a perverted version, and set all my friends against me, as certainly must and ought to be the case, if they suppose I have employed the press against them as occupied at Hendersonville. I knew nothing of the conflict going on. I stand identified with another family. The proceedings to me are of an unfavorable appearance. They can do no good. I am for peace amongst my neighbors, although we differ in doctrines, discipline and ordinances. I was not written to for anything connected with the assault before it was made.

I certify that the first time we met the Methodist friends at the Court House, I never heard a more humble, affectionate, christian-like apology offered on any occasion than the one offered by Professor C——, who said he knew nothing of my appointment there until the funeral of Mr. G. was appointed by his brethren.

THOMAS STRADLEY, SR.

Sept. 29th, 1854.

AUGUSTA.

The Constitutionalist of the 27th ult. says:

"It will be seen by the reports of our Board of Health that there were five deaths by yellow fevor reported for the 24 hours ending on Sunday, 3 P. M., and five deaths ending on Monday, 3 P. M. The city is deserted, but those who have fled from it do not seem exempt, for a number of deaths have occurred in the surrounding country, and there is at the present time much sickness in the Sand Hills."

GENERAL GAINES.—It may not be generally known that within the precincts of the old cemetery of this city repose the remains of the gallant veteran whose name heads this article. Within a small lot, inclosed within a wall of brick, near the centre of the cemetery, covered with a coarse flat stone, not an inch above the surrounding earth, without an inscription of any kind to mark the tomb of a man so distinguished in the military annals of the country, lies the body of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines!—*Mobile Register.*

An Irishman having lately been put on trial for some offence, pleaded not guilty and the jury being called, the prosecuting attorney proceeded to call Mr. Furkison as a witness. With the utmost innocence, Patrick turned his face to the court, and said: 'Do I understand you that Furgisson is to be a witness forninst me again?' The judge said, dryly, it seems so. "Well thin yer honor, I plade guilty, not because I am guilty, for I'm as innocent as yer honor's sucking babe at the brist, but just on account of saving Mister Furkisson's sowl.'

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The steamer Prometheus arrived at 12 o'clock, bringing $1,000,000 in gold, and the passengers brought to Panama by the steamer Pacific.

Political affairs are the chief theme in the papers. The State and political nominations are complete, there being three full tickets in the field, and there is no doubt entertained of the triumph of the Whig ticket.

The mining news was very cheering, although the scarcity of water retarded operations in certain localities.

Two men, foreigners, were detected in disposing of stolen cattle at San Antonio, were dragged out of prison and hung, without any kind of trial, on the nearest tree.

The three towns of Mokelumne, Compose and St. Louis were burnt. Total loss $800,000.

Immigration by way of the plains was pouring in rapidly. The Chinese were also arriving in great numbers, no less than 2,400 during the last fortnight.

A negro has been arrested at Tuolumne county as a fugitive slave of Tucker, of Arkansas. He claims to have purchased his freedom several years since, but was ultimately given up to his master.

Two tribes of Digger Indians had a pitched battle on the 23d at American flats, El Dorado county. At last accounts five warriors were killed and many wounded, and the battle still progressing.

There had been only fifty deaths among the adult citizens of San Francisco during August—never more healthy.

The telegraph company for the connection of Stockton and Sonora had been duly organized.

An association of citizens of foreign birth had been organized at Sacramento in opposition to the Know Nothings.

False slugs are said to be in circulation in California.

News from Nevada says that the French Carral town of one hundred houses had been destroyed by fire on the 27th.

Walter Sherwood has been committing forgeries at San Francisco to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars.

Theatricals were at a low ebb. Mr. Neaffie was performing his first engagement with indifferent success.

The heat in many parts of the interior was oppressive, the thermometer indicating 104 to 114 for several days together.

Murders and fights had been of frequent occurrence; mostly, however among the Chinese and Mexicans.

Mr. Bateman had been acquitted on the charge of an attempt to kill Mr. Soule, editor of the Chronicle.

MARRIED,

In McDowell county, on the 27th instant, by E. S. Hull, Esq., Mr. John O. Griffeth, of Yancey county, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Mills Higgins, Esq.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Yards and Docks,
September 25, 1854.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. , at navy yard."
(name the class or classes and the yard,) will be received at this office for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards the materials and articles embraced in any of the following classes, as more particularly described in *printed schedules*, to be furnished upon application, to those desiring to offer to contract for any of the classes named therein, viz:

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Granite
3	Lumber
4	Iron castings
5	Paints and oil
6	Stationery
7	Wood
8	Charcoal
9	Hay
10	Meal
11	Steel
12	Files
13	Chandlery
14	Excavation.

FOR BOSTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Lime and hair
2	Cement
3	Charcoal
4	Gum elastic packing
5	Hay and straw
6	Provender
7	Iron, iron spikes and nails
8	Paints, oil, glass, &c.
9	Steel
10	Files
11	Ship chandlery
12	Hardware
13	Copper
14	Stationery
15	Sand
16	Bricks
17	Slates
18	Pine and spruce lumber & timber
19	White pine boards and lumber
20	Granite
21	Yellow pine timber
22	White pine and spruce timber.

FOR NEW YORK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Files
2	Steel
3	Iron
4	Hardware
5	Ship chandlery
6	Paints, oil, and glass
7	Provender
8	Lime and cement
9	Stone
10	Bricks
11	Gravel and sand
12	Iron work, &c.
13	Timber, lumber, &c.
14	Stationery.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 8th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks and stone
2	Oak and pine lumber
3	Chandlery
4	Tools
5	Iron
6	Stationery
7	Coke and wood
8	Sand and lime
9	Hay and straw
10	Provender
11	Files
12	Steel
13	Miscellaneous.

ASYLUM.

No. 1	Clothing
2	Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3	Provisions
4	Groceries
5	Dry-goods
6	Bread, &c.
7	Tobacco
8	Miscellaneous
9	Provender
10	Wood and charcoal
11	Paints and oil.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Pine timber
4	Lumber, &c.
5	Lime
6	Cement
7	Pig iron
8	Iron, steel, nails, &c.
9	Paints, &c.
10	Chandlery
11	Hardware
12	Stationery
13	Wood, &c.
14	Charcoal
15	Sand
16	Belting, &c.
17	Leather hose
18	Hay and straw
19	Provender

FOR NORFOLK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Yellow pine and oak timber
4	White pine plank and boards
5	Cement
6	Iron spikes and iron nails
7	Steel
8	Copper, lead, and zinc
9	Paints, oils, and glass
10	Ship chandlery
11	Hardware
12	Files
13	Stationery
14	Slate
15	Charcoal
16	Hay
17	Provender.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Pine lumber and timber
3	Oak and hard wood, timber and lumber
4	White and yellow pine, juniper, and cypress boards and lumber
5	Lime, &c.
6	Cement
7	Iron, iron pikes and nails
8	Pains, oils, glass, &c.
9	Steel
10	Files
11	Ship chandlery
12	Hardware
13	Copper, copper and composition nails, &c.
14	Stationery
15	Iron castings
16	Fuel
17	Belting and packing
18	Hay
19	Provender
20	Shells
21	Slate
22	Granite.

The printed schedules may be seen at the respective navy-yards, or at the navy agents' offices nearest thereto; and will be forwarded by the navy agent for the particular yard nearest to his office, or by the bureau, for *any yard* upon application, stating the classes and the yards for which the applicants desire to offer.

The schedules will state the times within which the materials will be required to be delivered.

All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such places, within the navy-yards respectively for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities and at such times as the bureau or commandant may require*, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1855; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for more particular description of the articles, &c. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to de delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles when they shall be required.

The periods of delivery of all building materials must conform to the schedule.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as re-

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

quired during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory; the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the navy agent at within thirty days after the presentation of bills in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and certify that they in the *aggregate* are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, the full amount of the contract.

Each offer must be signed by the person or persons making it, and by the guarantors, according to the form annexed; and their residence, naming the town and State, must be distinctly stated.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient, and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from this bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution without delay by the navy agent at , *and in case of any question arising in the course of executing the contract, it must be settled by the terms of, without going behind, that instrument.*

JOS. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau.

FORM OF OFFER.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

—— —— of —— in the State of —— ——, hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement, dated —— day of ——, and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the articles embraced in class No. ——, viz:

(Herein insert the articles, with prices carried out,) amounting to (write the aggregate in words;) and I propose (name the agent if one is required by the advertisement.)

The undersigned ——, of, —— in the State of ——, and —— of —— in the State of —— as guarantors, hereby undertake that above named —— will, if —— offer be accepted enter into contract, as before required, with the United States, within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of —— bid, as before mentioned.

(*Signatures*)

I certify that the above named ——, and —— are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(To be signed by a navy agent, collector, or district attorney, ar some other person known to the bureau to be creditable.)

Oct. 5, 1854. 4w.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1854:

Alexander, W. H.	Landers, Thos.
Aiken, J. R.	McLure, Ezecal
Ashe & Hargrovepass,	Miller, Vianer Mrs.
Austin, Wm.	Milne Andrew,
Birdsey, E.	Montgomery, C. C.
Bridewel, M. C.	Meger, Reinhard
Brown, T. E.	McRoy, Wesley
Brown, Mary J. Mrs.	McJunkin, David
Barrenger, Martin	Miller, Sarah
Beal, Wm.	McDowell, James 2
Blidewell, Wm.	McGill, Claton
Barnett, Jackson	Merriman, H. L.
Butler, W. L.	McConnell, Amanda
Breazeale, D. H.	Nelson, M. L.
Bentley, Wm.	Night, Nathaniel
Citten, Laura A. Miss	Norman, J. F.
Clounts, George	Nettleblodt L. M. Miss
Clark, Wm. M.	Ogden, Martha Miss
Chunn Alexander & Co	O'Neil, W. F.
Clark, W.	O'Connel, L. P.
Carolile, A. M.	Prestwood, Sydney
Cole, Wm.	Price, R. N. Rev.
Cole. E. R.	Patton, M. B.
Culbersom, W. H.	Patton, Mathew
Daniel, Hillsberry	Parson, S. C. Dr.
Douglass, J. B.	Phillipps, George D Dr
Donnald F. B.	Pratt
Dernell, Daniel Rev. 2	Penland, E. P. Mrs.
Dersvraick, Henry Miss	Pope, B. T.
Dwinn, Henry	Powers, P. N. 4
Davis Ellen P.	Padget, R. E. Mrs.
Davis, Julia A. J. Miss	Porter, Wm. M.
Evans, Edward E.	Palmer, John 2
Eakin, Lizzie R Miss	Quinn, J.
English Maria Mrs.	Rutledge, Mary A.
Edrington, Wm.	Randal, John
Fulton, Wm.	Rellogg, Moses
Fleece, Jos. W.	Roads, J. D.
Foster, Caty Mrs.	Rutherforton, Jas.
Fose, Wm. Jr.	Smith, M. J. Miss
Flipman, Jos.	Scarborough, W. A.
Gay, John	Stanford, John R. Col.
Girley, Jos.	Shelton, James
Gash M. Lou. Miss	Spring, R. A. Maj.
Garland, Dr. F.	Smith, Milton
Gillenwaters, E E Rev 7	Sams, Gabriel
Goodson, Wesley	Sharp, E. P.
Herriot, Isaac	Surret, Polly Mrs.
Hawkins, John	Smith, J. 2
Hemphill, James	Single, John
Himes, Adam,	Sales, Of his
Henderson, E. Miss	Sanders, Lydia C. Miss
Henderson, Jackson	Smith, Watson & Co.
Horry, Miss 2	Terril, J. L
Henry, Alexander	Tendal, cousin of D.
Harris, Isham	F. Tendal,
Hampton, Levy	
Hartford, David	Tounsden, Saffhira Mrs
Hamilton, Ann Mrs.	Taylor Green B.
Jones, A. H.	Taylor, A. A.
Jones, Catharine	Venholm, Arseni Mrs.
Jones, Stephen	Vandiver, Reagan & Co
Jones, Ann Mrs.	Vandiver, J. W.
Jones, Thomas	Wilson, Jane Mrs.
Johnson, Mary Miss	Wilson, Joe. W.
Jarret, C. K.	Wilson, B. Miss
Keen, L. W.	Wolf, Clarrisa Miss
King, Sandy	White, William
Knapp, G. H.	White, Moses
Lemay, Leon 3	Webb, Wm. K.
Lannan, W.	Wells, J. H.
Long, John Scott	Ward, Josiah
Loyd, James	Waggoner, Alexander
Lay, R.	Wells, J. K.
Lance, J. R.	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Oct. 5, 1854. 3t

Sale of Road.

ON Monday the 9th instant, being the Monday after Buncombe Court, I will proceed to sell the remainder of the unfinished Lots on the Western Turnpike Road—lying between French Broad River and the Haywood county line.

STEPHEN MUNDAY, *Agent.*

October 5, 1854.

Large Sale of PROPERTY

In the Town of Hendersonville, N. C.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to me by Wm. F. Jones, of Hendersonville, N. Carolina, on the 12th day of June last, I shall proceed to sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 2d day of October next, it being the first day of Henderson Fall Court, and continue to sell from day to day until all of the property is sold, the following property, to carry out the provisions of the said Deed of Trust, to wit:

The LARGE HOTEL, formerly Col. V. Ripley's, with the STONE HOUSE, BRICK STORE HOUSE, and all the buildings and ground attached to the same, containing Eight Lots, or four acres of land; together with all the FURNITURE in the Hotel. Time will be given on this property to suit purchasers. If said property is not sold then, it will be offered for rent.

The HOUSE and LOT where said Wm. F. Jones now resides, containing five acres of ground; together with all of his Household and Kitchen Furniture. A part of the purchase money will be required on this property, and the ballance on time.

One TRACT OF LAND lying on the Haywood road, containing Two Hundred & Forty Acres, one and a half miles from Hendersonville; and known as the Thomas Lands. And one Tract of Land one and a half miles from Hendersonville, on the Edneyville road containing Two Hundred Acres, known as the Ashford Lands. Part of the purchase money will be required down for these lands, and the ballance on time.

One PLEASURE CARRIAGE and Harness; one BUGGY and Harness; one Carryall Waggon and Harness; one 1 horse Waggon; one two horse Waggon and Harness; two six horse Waggons and Harness; Eight **MULES**, one pair of CARRIAGE HORSES, one Saddle Horse; Fifty Head of **HOGS**, Twenty Five Head of CATTLE, Ten Head of SHEEP, and all of the **GOODS** on hands of Wm. F. Jones.

Loans as well as notes with approved security will be required on all of the Real Estate; and notes with approved security will be required on all of the personal property, Goods, &c., that is sold on time.

I shall also, on Monday the 16th day of October next, proceed to sell the following property of said Wm. F. Jones, on White Oak, in Rutherford county, to wit:

SIX MULES and one fine MARE and colt; Sixty head of HOGS; Twenty-five head of CATTLE; one six horse WAGGON, and one tract of LAND containing one hundred Acres, known as the Earl Land, near Hamilton's Saw Mill. Note with approved security will be required on all of the above property.

ERWIN P. JONES,
Trustee for Wm. F. Jones.

September 22, 1854. 2w.

Sand Hill ACADEMY.

THE seventh session of this School, under the care of REV. J. HOOD, will commence on the 16th of October next.

Terms of admittance per Session of 5 Months:

Orthgraphy, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - -	$ 5 00
The higher branches, including the Languages, - -	10 00

Arrangements have been made for procuring the necessary Assistants, male or female; also a respectable Apparatus.

Board can be had on reasonable terms in the neighborhood.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe County, N. C., Sept. 28, 54.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

TAKEN UP,

BY Thomas A. Roberts, 10 miles north of Asheville, on the New Stock road, near Flat Creek, one stray HORSE, of a bright roan color, diseased in the left shoulder, apparently by Poll Evil, near 16 hands high, and paces. No brands visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, within the time prescribed by law, or he will be disposed of according to the same.

A. H. BRITTAIN, C. R.

September 28, 1854.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars, address

DR. M. C KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

—— ——, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

—— ——, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*

Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

G. T. MASON, Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July. 13. 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7 1853. tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Weaver deceased will sell at the late residence of said deceased at Paint Rock Cocke county, Tenn., 6 miles below the Warm Springs, on the

12th and 13th days of October next,

A number of horses, mules, milch cows, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. Also, a carriage, waggon, harness &c. Also a lot of sheaf oats, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit on all sums over $5. Note and approved security required.

J. B. WEAVER, *Adm'r.*

September 21, 1854. tds.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON.
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be aided by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develope the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Elementary Branches, - - -	$ 8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, - - - - -	12 00
Higher Branches, with the above continued - - - - - -	15 00
Music, - - - - - -	20 00

The Languages taught if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

For further particulars address

W. N. MORRISON,
Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. A Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C.
" Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville.
" Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte.
" S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.
" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.

Asheville, September 14 1854. tf

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept 14 1854 tf

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the court of Equity, for Buncombe county, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 9th of October,

Being the Tuesday of October court, the lot in Asheville belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL FLEMING, deceased, including the

Store House

Occupied by Smith, Baird & Vance; and also the

DWELLING AND OUT HOUSES

at present occupied by James L. McKee, Esq.—The area of the whole lot is something over an acre. The lot commands the court house square and is one of the most eligible for business in the place.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Asheville, September 14 1854. tds

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6 1854.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93 which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, if application be made soon A LOT NEAR WAYNESVILLE, and also, about

180 Acres of Land

adjoining. The Lot contains about one acre, on which is a

LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

with outhouses and a well of excellent water. It is situated within five minutes walk of the Court House, and within one mile of

LOVE'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There could not easily be found a more pleasant and agreeable location especially during the summer months. The lot will be sold with all or part of the land adjoining, or it will be sold separately.

About one half of the tract of land has been cleared and is susceptible of improvement. About thirty-five acres have been sown in clover. On it there is a good farm house, orchard, and fine meadow.

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

August 17th 1854.—3t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.

Nashville, Tenn. July, 1854.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map now proposed to be published, shall contain accurately laid down all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Postroads and Canals, Colleges, Academies &c. &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855.

WILLIAM D COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $10 00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins citron, currants sugar coffee, jewelry, iron, nails leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug 17th 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

☞ Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER, Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, | P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON, Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds, and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 69.]

AN ACT to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where lands have been, or shall hereafter be, granted by any law of Congress to any one of the several States and Territories; and where said law does not convey the fee simple title of such lands, or require patents to be issued therefor, the lists of such lands which have been, or may hereafter be certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the seal of said office, either as originals or copies of the originals or records, shall be regarded as conveying the fee simple of all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated by such act of Congress, and intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such acts of Congress, and are not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void, and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 70.]

AN ACT to constitute Palatka and Bayport in the State of Florida, ports of delivery, respectively, and Keokuk and Dubuque, in the State of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Palatka and Bayport, in the State of Florida, shall be, and are hereby, created ports of delivery, respectively, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs, to reside at each of said ports, who shall, in addition to his own duties, also perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments of surveyors prescribed by the act of Congress passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, providing for the payment of duties on imported goods, at certain ports therein mentioned, the same being entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," and said Palatka be made a part and annexed to the collection district of St. John's, in said State; and said Bayport be made a part and annexed to the collection district of St. Mark's, in said State of Florida; and all the privileges and facilities afforded to Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, by the act of Congress aforesaid be, and the same are hereby, extended to the said ports of Palatka and Bayport.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Koekuk and Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, be, and hereby are, constituted ports of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs for each of said ports, who shall be residents thereat, said surveyors shall perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, entitled, "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 71.]

AN ACT to incorporate the National Hotel Company of Washington City.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That George H. Calvert, Charles B. Calvert, Roger C. Weightman, Phillip Otterback, John Withers, Richard H. Stuart and Joseph Bryan, and those who may hereafter become members of the company hereinafter mentioned, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, created and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the National Hotel Company, of Washington City; and, by the name aforesaid, to have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, and to make and use a common seal, and to make and repeal rules and by-laws for the good government of said company; and also to hold, use, and enjoy, in fee simple or for any lesser estate, the lots and parcels of ground and premises, situated in the city of Washington, being lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and parts of lots 7 and 14, in square 491, on the plat of said city, upon which are now erected the house or buildings and appurtenances known and denominated as the National Hotel; and also any additional lots or parts of lots, adjoining the said property, which may be hereafter acquired by said company, and also the improvements, fixtures, conveniences and advantages erected on said lots or parcels of ground appurtenant thereto.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of said company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be distributed among the parties interested in the said lots of ground and premises, in such manner as shall be agreed upon between them; and every person, copartnership or corporation, who is or shall, by virtue thereof, be a member of said corporation, and shall be entitled at all meetings of the stockholders for the election of officers, or for any other purpose, to one vote, in person or by proxy, for every share of the stock so held.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the affairs of the said company shall be conducted by a president and six directors, to be elected by the stockholders present or a majority in amount thereof, on the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty four, and on the first Monday of November in each succeeding year or within thirty days thereafter, and shall continue in office for one year and until successors are chosen; and that the election in November next shall be held by the persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, and very subsequent election shall be held by thee president and directors of said company.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said president and directors shall have power to fill all vacancies which shall occur in their own body during their continuance in office, and to prescribe the evidence of ownership and mode of transfer of shares of stock in said company; and they shall keep full records of their proceedings, which shall be open to the inspection of the stockholders at all times, and shall report at least annually, a statement of their affairs to the stockholders, and shall declare dividends of the profits on any part thereof, at their discretion, and generally may exercise all the power and privileges of the corporation necessary or proper to promote the objects thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the shares of the capital stock of said company shall be deemed personal estate, and that special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the president and directors, or by any number, not less than one third in amount of shares of the stockholders, at which meeting members present, and representing a majority of the whole capital stock, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and the stockholders at such meetings, or at any general annual meeting, where such majority of stock is represented, shall have full power to alter or repeal any by-law or regulation made by the president and directors, and may make new rules and by-laws, which shall be binding on the said president and directors: Provided, That the same be not contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to exempt the property of said corporation from such taxation as similar property, belonging to any other individual or corporation, is subject to.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the said company, to exercise banking privileges, or to issue any note in the form of a bank note, or certificate payable to bearer.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That each of the stockholders in the said National Hotel Company of Washington City shall be held liable in his or her individual capacity for all the debts and liabilities of the said company however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit as other debts or liabilities, before the court or tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for Congress hereafter to alter, amend, change or repeal the foregoing act.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No 74.]

AN ACT making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for repairs of barracks and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are, hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications, barracks and quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five:

For Fort Knox, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Montgomery, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, at the narrows, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams and quarters, entrance to Narraganset roads, Rhode Islands, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, entrance to Long Island Sound, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, at the narrows, New York harbor, sixty thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, Delaware, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, twenty five thousand dollars.

For Fort Barancas and barracks, Pensacola harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort McRee, Pensacola harbor, and preservation of the site, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, seventy five thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Alcatras Island, San Francisco bay, California, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco bay, California, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For forts on the western frontiers of Texas, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repair of Fort Niagara, New York, three thousand dollars.

For repair of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, one thousand dollars.

For repair and improvement of Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For repair of Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York harbor, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For repair of Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For repair of Fort Mifflin, Dalaware river, Pennsylvania, one thousand dollars.

For repair of wharf at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, seven thousand dollars.

For repair of Fort Macon, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, two thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the site of Fort Macon, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, one thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the site of Fort Johnson, including a new wharf, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For preservation of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, twelve thousand three hundred dollars.

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Morgan, mouth of Mobile bay, Alabama, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Pike, Rigolet Pass, Louisiana, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Macomb, (formerly Fort Wood,) Chef Menteur Pass, Louisiana, two thousand dollars.

For repairs of Tower Dupree, Bayou Dupre, Louisiana, five hundred dollars.

For repairs and extension of St. Phillip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, twenty five thousand dollars.

For barracks and quarters at Fort Hamilton, New York, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of their sites, the protection of title, and repairs of sudden damage to forts, twenty thousand dollars.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 75.]

AN ACT for the relief of the civil township of Marion, in the county of Mercer, Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustees of the civil township of Marion, in the county of Mercer, and State of Ohio, be, and they are hereby, authorized to select, out of the unsold lands of the United States in said State, one section of land for school purposes, in lieu of section sixteen, to which said township is entitled by acts of Congress; and when the said trustees shall have selected said section of land, they shall notify the Register of the Land Office of the district in which said lands lie, and the same shall be reserved for sale, and set apart for the use of schools in said township: Provided, That said selection and notification be made within twelve months from the passage of this act: And provided further, That said selection shall be made of legal subdivisions of the public lands, and in quantities of not less than one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the title to the said lands, when so selected and set apart, shall vest in the State of Ohio, for the use of common schools in said township, and shall be subject to the same disposition and uses that the sections sixteen in the said State have been made, by the various acts of Congress affecting the same.

Approved August 3, 1854.

[Public, No. 76.]

AN ACT granting the right of way over, and depot grounds on, the military reserve at Fort Gratiot, in the State of Michigan, to the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to grant to the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company the right of way upon lands reserved for military purposes at Fort Gratiot, in the State of Michigan, and also the right to take and use other land belonging to the United States at the same place for necessary depots: Provided that he shall be of opinion that the said grants will not be detrimental to the public interests, and that the company pay into the Treasury of the United States, the appraised value of the premises required for the depots and other necessary buildings, to be determed by such officer or officers of the Engineer Corps or such other person or persons as the department may designate for that purpose: And provided further, That the location and boundaries of the depot grounds, and also the conditions on which they are to be possessed and improved, shall be determined under the authority and with the approval of the President: And provided further, That if the said railroad and depots shall not be completed within ten years, or if at any time after completion, the use of the said railroad or depots be discontinued or abandoned, the said grant shall cease and determine.

Approved August 3, 1854.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

Saddlery, of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be oftained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows heavy domestics, country jeans linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THI INSTITUTION opens i ts first sessio on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

———— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The college Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *'extras'* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40 00; for 10 years, $60 00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13 00, $17 00, $21 00, $25 00, and $30 00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30.00, and Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, each $20 00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10.00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00. Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2,00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the college and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board.
R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.